

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-18 are pending. Claims 1-18 stand rejected.

Claim 1 has been amended. Claims 15-18 have been cancelled. Claims 19-30 have been added. Support for the amendments is found in the specification, the drawings, and in the claims as originally filed. Applicants submit that the amendments do not add new matter.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336 of Ladd, et al. ("Ladd") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,188,985 of Thrift, et al. ("Thrift").

The Examiner noticed that a voice or speech recognition unit of Ladd is located at the server:

Ladd teaches where the speech inputs are transmitted from the client to the S.R. located at the server...

(p. 2-3, Office Action 4/4/04)

Ladd discloses a voice browser for interactive services and methods thereof. Ladd discloses that a voice browser includes a communication node that receives and processes requests, such as phone calls, pages, and e-mails from a user, then retrieves the required information from information sources and sends the required information to the user. More specifically, Ladd discloses that

As shown in FIG. 3, the communication node 212 preferably includes a telephone switch 230, a voice or audio recognition (VRU) client 232, a voice recognition (VRU) server 234, a controller or call control unit 236, an Operation and Maintenance Office (OAM) or a billing server unit 238, a local area network (LAN) 240, an application server unit 242, a database server unit 244, a gateway server or router firewall server 246, a voice over internet protocol (VOIP) unit 248, a voice browser 250, a markup language server 251, and a paging server 252.

(col.6 line 65-col.7, line 7) (emphasis added)

Significantly, Ladd discloses that

The VRU client 232 of the communication node 212 is preferably connected to the VRU server 234 and the LAN 240. The VRU client 232 processes speech communications, DTMF tones, pages, and messages (i.e., emails) from the user. Upon receiving speech communications from the user, the VRU client 232 routes the speech communications to the VRU server 234. When the VRU client 232 detects DTMF tones, the VRU client 232 sends a command to the call control unit 236. It will be recognized that the VRU client 232 can be integrated with the VRU server.

(col. 8, lines 55-61) (emphasis added)

Thus, Ladd discloses a VR client and a VR server located, in contrast, within the same communication node to perform voice recognition of the user calls to the communication node. In contrast to the presently claimed invention, Ladd discloses that a VR client can even be integrated with a VR server within the communication node. Ladd fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a DSR client module that extracts and sends speech features to a DSR gateway module via a network and a DSR gateway module that receives the speech features from the DSR client module via the network, as recited in amended claim 1:

A system comprising:

DSR client module for capturing speech, extracting speech features, sending the speech features, interpreting markup content and displaying content;

DSR gateway module coupled for communication with the DSR client module, the DSR gateway module for receiving speech features and a markup document, interpreting tag elements of the markup document, and dynamically generating grammar from the markup document, and controlling display content navigation by speech recognition, wherein the DSR client module transmits speech features to the DSR gateway module via a network; and

DSR document server coupled for communication with the DSR gateway module, the DSR document server for processing requests from the DSR gateway module and for producing a markup document in response.

(Amended claim 1) (emphasis added)

In contrast to the presently claimed invention, Thrift discloses a wireless voice-activated device for control of a processor-based host system. More specifically, Thrift discloses

A hand-held wireless voice-activated device (10) for controlling a host system (11), such as a computer connected to the World Wide Web. The device (10) has a display (10a), a microphone (10b), and a wireless transmitter (10g) and receiver (10h). It may also have a processor (10e) and memory (10f) for performing voice recognition. A device (20) can be specifically designed for Web browsing, by having a processor (20e) and memory (20f) that perform both voice recognition and interpretation of results of the voice recognition.

(Abstract) (emphasis added)

The part of the reference cited by the Examiner discloses

In the embodiment of FIG. 1, control unit 10 performs all or part of the voice recognition process and delivers speech data to host computer 11 via transmitter 10g. Host computer 11 performs various voice control interpretation processes and also executes a web browser. However, in its simplest form control unit would transmit audio data directly from microphone 10b to host system 11, which would perform all processing.

(Col. 3, lines 1-7) (emphasis added)

More specifically, Thrift discloses

The output of the voice recognizer is speech data. The speech data is transmitted to host system 11, which performs voice control interpretation processes. Various voice control interpretation processes for voice-controlled Web browsing are described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/419,229, entitled "Voice Activated Hypermedia Systems Using Grammatical Metadata", assigned to Texas Instruments Incorporated and are incorporated herein by reference. As a result of the interpretation, the host system 11 may respond to the voice input to control unit 10 by executing a command or providing a hypermedia (Web) link.

(Col. 3, lines 46-56) (emphasis added)

Thus, Thrift discloses that a wireless voice-activated device can perform all or part of the voice recognition process and wirelessly transmits speech data merely to the host system. Similarly to Ladd, Thrift also fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a DSR client module for extracting and sending speech features to a DSR gateway module via a network, and a

DSR gateway module for receiving the speech features from the DSR client module via the network, as recited in amended claim 1.

Hence, neither Ladd nor Thrift discloses, teaches, or suggests a DSR client module for extracting and sending speech features to a DSR gateway module via a network, and a DSR gateway module for receiving the speech features from the DSR client module via the network, as recited in amended claim 1.

Consequently, even if Ladd and Thrift were combined, such a combination would lack these limitations of amended claim 1. It is also respectfully submitted that Ladd does not teach or suggest a combination with Thrift and that Thrift does not teach or suggest a combination with Ladd. It would be impermissible hindsight based on applicants' own disclosure to

Therefore, applicants respectfully submit that amended claim 1 is not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ladd in view of Thrift.

Given that claims 2-14 depend on amended claim 1, directly or indirectly, and add additional limitations, applicants respectfully submit that claims 2-14 are likewise not obvious under §103(a) over Ladd in view of Thrift.

New claim 19 reads as following:

A method comprising:
a DSR client performing front-end speech processing;
the DSR client sending speech feature data to a DSR gateway via a network;
the DSR client receiving via the network a first event from the DSR gateway
with identification information for a first component if a speech recognition result
indicates that the DSR client is to display the first component of the current
document;
the DSR client displaying the first component of the current document;
the DSR client receiving via the network a second event from the DSR
gateway if the speech recognition result is decipherable; and
the DSR client receiving via the network the display content from the DSR
gateway.(emphasis added)

As discussed above, neither Ladd nor Thrift discloses, teaches, or suggests the limitation of new claim 19 of performing front-end speech processing and sending speech features by a DSR client to a DSR gateway via a network, receiving by the DSR client via the network a first event from the DSR gateway with identification information for a first component if a speech recognition result indicates that the DSR client is to display the first component of the current document; receiving via the network by the DSR client a second event from the DSR gateway if the speech recognition result is decipherable; and receiving by the DSR client via the network the display content from the DSR gateway.

Consequently, even if Ladd and Thrift were combined, such a combination would lack these limitations of new claim 19.

Therefore, applicants respectfully submit that new claim 19 is not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ladd in view of Thrift.

Given that new claim 20 depends directly on new claim 19 and add additional limitations, applicants respectfully submit that new claim 20 is likewise not obvious under §103(a) over Ladd in view of Thrift.

New claim 21 reads as following:

A method comprising:

a DSR gateway receiving speech feature data from a DSR client via a network;

the DSR gateway performing speech recognition of the speech feature data from the DSR client;

the DSR gateway sending via the network a first event with identification information for a first component to the DSR client if a speech recognition result indicates that the DSR client is to display the first component of the current document;

the DSR gateway sending via the network a second event to the DSR client if the speech recognition result is decipherable; and

the DSR gateway sending via the network a DSRML request to a DSR document server if the speech recognition result indicates that the DSR client needs a new document. (emphasis added)

As discussed above, neither Ladd nor Thrift discloses, teaches, or suggests the limitation of new claim 21 of the DSR gateway sending via the network a first event with identification information for a first component to the DSR client if a speech recognition result indicates that the DSR client is to display the first component of the current document; sending via the network a second event to the DSR client if the speech recognition result is decipherable; and sending via the network a DSRML request to a DSR document server if the speech recognition result indicates that the DSR client needs a new document.

Consequently, even if Ladd and Thrift were combined, such a combination would lack these limitations of new claim 21.

Therefore, applicants respectfully submit that new claim 21 is not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ladd in view of Thrift.

Given that new claims 22-24 depend on new claim 21, directly or indirectly, and add additional limitations, applicants respectfully submit that new claim 21 is likewise not obvious under §103(a) over Ladd in view of Thrift.

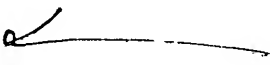
Because new claims 25 and 27 include at least the same limitations as respective new claims 19 and 21, it is respectfully submitted that new claims 25 and 27 are not obvious under §103(a) over Ladd in view of Thrift.

Given that claims 26 and 28-30 depend on new claims 25 and 27 respectively, and add additional limitations, applicants respectfully submit that claims 26 and 28-30 are likewise not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ladd in view of Thrift.

It is respectfully submitted that in view of the amendments and arguments set forth herein, the applicable rejections and objections have been overcome. If there are any additional charges, please charge Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any fee deficiency that may be due.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

Date: 8/9/24 By: 
Michael J. Mallie
Reg. No. 36,591

12400 Wilshire Boulevard
Seventh Floor
Los Angeles, California 90025
(408) 720-8300